Hour Exam #1 (AM) Chemistry 343	Last Name
Professor Gellman 5 October 2011	First Name
General Instructions:	
	exam to work out answers; final answers must ace on the exam itself for credit. Models are
(ii) Print your name on each page	<b>e.</b>
(iii) Please keep your paper cove Misconduct will lead to failu	ered and your eyes on your own work. are in the course.
1. (15 points) Draw a structure th Show all atoms in each structure,	at corresponds to each of the following names. including hydrogen atoms.
(a) 2-chloroheptane	
•	
(b) Z-3-bromo-3-nonene	

(c) cyclopentyl-cyclohexane

2. (14 points) For each set of structures shown below, redraw the structures in the order of DECREASING basicity, left to right. (Note: Negative charges are balanced by a sodium (Na) counterion (positive charge).)

(a) CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>

СН<sub>3</sub>ОН

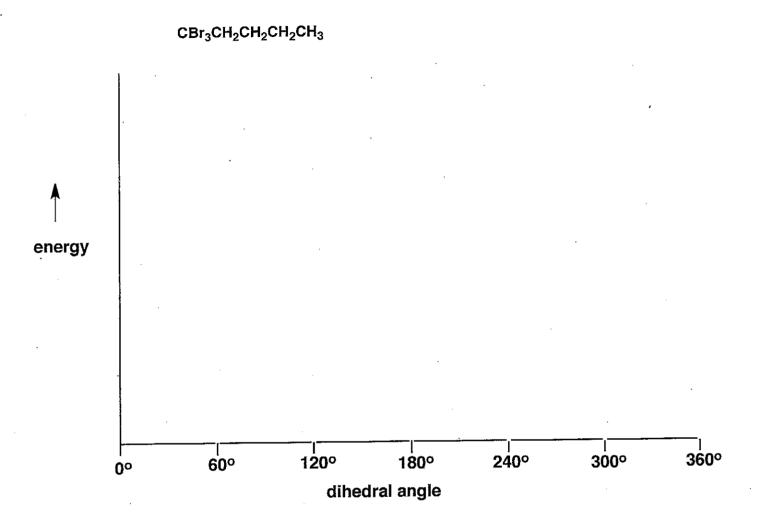
- CH<sub>3</sub>NH
- <sub>Na</sub>⊕

$$(b) \qquad \vdots \\ O : \\ O : \\ Na \\ O : \\ O : \\ Na \\ O : \\ O$$

3. (7 points) On the structure shown below, indicate for EACH CARBON ATOM whether that atom is  $1^{\circ}$ ,  $2^{\circ}$ ,  $3^{\circ}$  or  $4^{\circ}$ .

4. (20 points)

(a) Shown below is 1,1,1-tribromopentane; draw the energy diagram for rotation about the bond between carbon-1 and carbon-2. Provide an appropriate drawing to identify at least one maximum and at least one minimum in this energy function.



(b) Draw a Newman projection of the most stable conformation about the bond between carbon-2 and carbon-3.

Name	

5. (14 points) Provide a mechanism (curved arrows) for the reaction shown below. Show all atoms, bonds and lone pairs in each structure in your mechanism. [Note: The chloride counterion is just a 'bystander' in this process.]

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<ol><li>(30 points)</li></ol>
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(a) A hydrocarbon with the formula  $C_8H_{12}$  is exposed to excess  $H_2$  in the presence of Pd/C as catalyst. TWO equivalents of  $H_2$  are consumed, to generate a product with formula  $C_8H_{16}$  (this product does not react further with  $H_2$  in the presence of Pd/C).

Propose THREE possible structures for the starting material  $C_8H_{12}$  (via appropriate drawings).

(b) A different hydrocarbon with the formula  $C_8H_{12}$  is exposed to excess  $H_2$  in the presence of Pd/C as catalyst. ONE equivalent of  $H_2$  is consumed, to generate a product with formula  $C_8H_{14}$  (this product does not react further with  $H_2$  in the presence of Pd/C).

Propose THREE possible structures for the starting material C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>12</sub> (via appropriate drawings).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>00251</sup>

Problem #	<u>Score</u>
1	/ 15
2	/14
3	/ 7
4	/20
5	/14
6	/30

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Total: /100

							$Pe_1$
	7	90	5	44	<b>w</b>	N	Period
	87 Fr (223)	55 Cs 132.91	37 Rb 85.468	39.006€ <b>X</b>	1.1 Na 22,9898	1. 6.941	1 A A
Lant ·	88 Ra (226)	56 Ba 137.33	38 Sr 87.62	10 CO 32	12 Mg	9.01 <b>72</b>	2 2A
Lanthanides Actinides	103 Lr (262)	71 Lu 174.97	39 <b>Y</b> 88.906	21 Sc 44.956	3 3 3 8	The second second	
57 La 138.91 89 Ac (227)	104 Raf (267)	72 Hf 178.49	40 Zr 91.224	22 Ti 47.867	4 4B	elements) (Atomic w longest life	A Pe
58 Ce 140.12 90 Th 232.04	105 Db (268)	73 Ta 180.95	41 Nb 92.906	23 V 50.942	5 5B	or carcurate) weights in the control of the carcurate in	Prioce The E  The The E  The
59 Pr 140.91 91 Pa 231.04	106 <b>Sg</b> (271)	74 W 183.84	42 Mo 95.96	24 <b>C</b> r 51.996	6B	n parenth	A Periodic Table of the Elements Group numbers recommended by the Older group numbers are in red. (The Older group numbers are in red. (The Older group numbers are in red.)
60 Nd 144.24 92 U	107 <b>Bh</b> (272)	75 <b>Re</b> 186.21	43 Tc (98)	25 Mn 54.938	Transitio 7 7B	ial charge eses are fo	A Periodic Table of the Elements Group numbers recommended by the Older group numbers are in red. (The Older from the Colder f
61 Pm (145) 93 Np (237)	108 <b>Hs</b>	76 Os 190.23	44 Ru 101.07	26 Fe 55.845	Transition elements 7 8 7B	elements.) (Atomic weights in parentheses are for the isotope of longest life.)	A Periodic Table of the Elements Group numbers recommended by the IUPAC are in Older group numbers are in red. (These are used in the first formulations are in red.)
62 Sm 150.36 94 Pu (244)	109 Mt (276)	77 <b>Ir</b> 192.22	45 Rh 102.91	27 Co 58.933	1s —— 8B —	-group ope of	A Periodic Table  of the Elements  Group numbers recommended by the IUPAC are in green. Older group numbers are in red. (These are used in
63 Eu · 151.96 95 Am (243)	110 Ds (281)	78 Pt	46 Pd 106.42	28 Ni 58.693	10		en.
64 Gd 157.25 96 Cm (247)	1111 Rg (280)	79 Au 196.97	47 Ag 107.87	29 Cu 63.546	11 1B		
65 Tb 158.93 97 Bk (247)	112 Uub (285)	80 Hg 200.59	48 Cd 112.41	30 Zn 65.38	12 2B	•	
66 Dy 162.50 98 Cf (251)	. 113 <b>Uut</b> (284)	81 11 204:38	49 In 114.82	31 Ga 69.723	13 <b>A</b> 1 26.9815	10311 B	3A 13
67 Ho 164.930 99 Es (252)	114 Uuq (289)	82 <b>Pb</b> 207.2	50 Sn 118.71	32 Ge 72.61	14 SI 28,085		The sanca
68 Er 167:26 100 Fm (257)	115 <b>Uup</b> (288)	83 Bi 208.98	51 Sb 121.76	33 <b>As</b> 74.922	15 P 30.974	7 N 7	The shaded elements will be encountered most frequently, in the test.  14 15 16  4A 5A 6A
69 Thm 168.934 101 Md (258)	116 Uuh (293)	84 Po (209)	52 <b>Te</b>	34 Se 78.96	20.00	34	ments of perfect for the perfe
70 Yb 173.06 102 No (259)	117 Uus	85 At (210)	1969CI	35 Br 79,904	17 02 18,453	<b>~</b>	arty.
	118 Uuo (294)	86 R <b>n</b> (222)		1	18 AJ		18 8A 2 2 1He